NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1900. - COPYRIGIT 1900. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

WHITE HARD PRESSED. war, for which responsibility Boers Making a General Attack on Ladysmith.

SITUATION IS DESPERATE.

Roers Capture One of French's Companies and Also Take Kuruman.

Gen. Buller Makes a Demonstration against Colenso but Apparently Without Effect-Effort to Relieve the Strain on White-London Considers the Situation Very Grave and Is Losing Hope of White Holding Out-The Small Garrison at Kuruman Surrenders to a Boer Force After Long Resistance-French's Loss Sustained in an Early Morning Attack,

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 7 .- Gen. Buller, commanding the Ladysmith relief column, cables to the War Office as follows:

"FRERE CAMP, Jan. 6.-12:45 P. M.-The following has been received from Gen. White (the commander at Ladysmith): 'I have heaten the enemy off at present, but they still round me in great numbers, especially to the south, and I think a renewed attack very probable.' I see the sun has failed so I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until to-morrow."

A second despatch from Gen. Buller says: "FRERE CAMP. Jan. 7 .- I received the following to-day from Gen. White: 'At 3:15 P. M., Jan. 6, the attack was renewed and was very hard pressed. I have absolutely no more news.' There is no sun. There is a camp rumor that Gen. White defeated the enemy at 5 P. M. and took 400 prisoners. I sent all available troops to make a demonstration against Colenso. The trenches there are all occupied by the enemy."

In an earlier despatch on Saturday Gen White said: "The enemy has been reënforced from the south."

FRERE CAMP. Jan. 6, 7:20 P. M.-Heliograms from Ladysmith state that Gen. White this including seven officers. morning defeated the Boers, who crept up so close to the British lines that the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchester regiment drove them back at the point of the bayonet.

Major Stuart Wortley has been placed in command of a composite battalion made up of troops from the Rifle Brigade, the Sixtieth Regiment and 750 reserve men.

LONDON, Jan. 8 .- The Morning Post's correspondent at Frere Camp, in a despatch dated Jan & says: "A private heltogram from Ladyand repulsed the enemy.

Three distinct attacks were made. The fighting continues, but cannonading has dwindled. The Earl of Ava, eldest son and heir of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. was seriously wounded in the thigh during the assault on Ladysmith."

LONDON, Jan. 8.-The news from South Africa, though it is not lengthy, is grave in the extreme. It is practically all contained in Gen. Buller's brief despatches, which amount to his sending on Gen. White's heliograms and announcing his own operation against Colenso, but, reading between the lines, it is perfectly plain that Gen, White's case is desperate.

Whatever else Gen. White may be he is conspicuously brave, as his Victoria Cross testifies, and the tone of the last four messages sent by him, coming such a man, simply indicates his position is most desperate. His first despatch announcing that the enemy had been reënforced and the language of his other despatches, the last of which contains an urgent appeal for immediate help. show that he is abandoning nope of holding out

Generals Roberts and Kitchener are expected to land at Cape Town on Tuesday, when they will find that the situation facing them is far graver even than when land, stirred to its depths, appointed them to command. There remains always the hope that Gen. White will hold on until Gen. Buller accomplishes what is seemingly impossible, but the English experts and the newspapers unanimously take the gloomlest

The military expert of the Morning Post who is now more than ever regarded as the critic of the present war, says: "The attack on Ladysmith, coming fr m the south, is in the direction most dangerous for the British. force there. The Boer commander on Friday felt sure that he had secured a day or two more in which to attack without any possible interference from Gen. Buller. The Boer lines south of the Tugela River could not be carried or turned in than a day. The second day would be needed by Gen. Buller to cross the river. When there he would be more than a day's march from his

"The Boer commander, therefore, resolved upon a persistent attack to try to end Gen. White's resistance. The fighting continued all day Saturday and there is every probability that it was renewed on Sun-day. As Gen. White was hard pressed Saturday afternoon he evidently thought there was a limit to his powers of resistance. which had then nearly been reached. To-day or to-morrow the cable may bring word that Gen. White's division has ceased to exist as a military force. Gen. Buller on Saturday was not ready to advance. His resource was to order a demonstration. He might as well have ordered a display of fire-

The critic adds that only an attack in full force, pushed regardless of loss, could embarrass the Boers. He says: "The danger now is that Gen. Buller's second battle will bear the motto indelliby inscribed by the initial incompetence of the Government. Every measure of this war has been too late."

The lost, which is a strong Government organ, says editorially: "The people will now have to make up their minds whether they will take measures to carry the war to a successful conclusion. Success has already doubled the fighting power of the Boer Army. That army will not be crushed by any such measures as the present government has devised or is likely

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street. Deaks suitable for all purposes at not high prices.

Evidence accumulates that merely has the general conduct of variably rests on the Government, been faulty to a degree, but that the tactical and strategical training of the Generals and troops which is the special business of the Commander-in-Chief, have not been adequate. The time has come when the nation must rouse itself and find leaders who can lead, and place the resources of the empire at their disposal. Short of that there is no way to success. The alternative to success is the

abandonment of the empire."

The Daily News says: "The situation to-day is graver than any person in the campaign mentions. There is a chance that Gen. White will be able to beat off the enemy. We must nerve ourselves with the stoicism of a people who have weathered many another serious storm to be prepared even for the worst issue."

The Standard pins its hopes on Gen. Buller forcing his way through in time, and says that, as the position of Gen. White is in the highes degree critical, his fate must soon be decided one way or the other.

The Times, while evidently not very cheerful, marshals what arguments are possible to support its optimistic views. such as that the Boers have been forced to act because they feel that it is their last chance, or that there is dissension in their own ranks rendering inaction danger ous, but the Times's correspondent at Ladysmith was the first newspaper man to point out

weeks ago the danger of the garrison there. The Times relieves itself by sarcastically commenting on "one of those accidents which have been so painfully common," re-ferring to the reverse of the Suffolk Regiment, near Colesberg, which, like the details of the fall of Kuruman, is overshadowed by the graver news from Natal.

GEN. FRENCH LOSES A COMPANY. Boers Capture Seventy Men, Part of an Attacking Force.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Sir. Frederick Forestier-Walker:

"CAPE Town, Jan. 6 .- Gen. French reports to-day that the situation is much the same as yesterday, but regrets to report that a serious accident has happened to the First Suffolk Regiment. From news which has just come to hand from Gen. French I gather that with his authority and knowledge four companies of the First Suffolks advanced by night against a low hill one mile from their camp. They attacked it at dawn. Lieut.-Col. Watson, commanding. gave orders for a charge. He was ut once wounded. Orders for retirement were given, it is said by the enemy, and threefourths of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers, when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners,

"Gen. French reports that the commando which attacked him on Jan. 4 lost fifty men killed besides the wounded and prisoners. The commando was dispersed."

In a despatch dated Cape Town, Jan. 7. 4:55 P. M., Gen. Walker says: "There is no change in the situation as regards Gen. Methuen and Gen. Gatacre. Referring to my telegram of Jan. 6, Gen. French reports that a medical officer set out to collect all the wounded northeast of Colesberg on Saturday. An exact list of the prisoners has not yet been ascertained. The number is probably about seventy. The smith states that the Boers attacked at 2 First Essexes have been sent to reo'clock this morning in great force from all place the Suffolks. The position of affairs tactical and strategical shows no alteration. to leave Colesberg. The enemy's loss day by

> BULLER SENDS OUT A FORCE. Demonstration Against Colenso-Guns Did Not Draw the Boer Fire.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUY FRERE CAMP, Jan. 6, 6:45 P. M,-At 20'clock this afternoon the whole of Gen. Clery's divis ion marched to attack Colenso. Gen. Hildyard had the left of the line, Gen. Barton the right,

and the cavairy the extreme right. The attack slowly developed. At half past four the field guns advanced in the centre and commenced shelling the flat land between Hlangwane Hill and Fort Wylle. A heavy thunder storm was then raging over the Boer post-

At half past five the British troops were still advancing and were very near Colenso. The naval 4.7-inch guns and the field guns were dropping shells into the trenches and the river forts. The enemy did not reply. The day has been dull throughout and dark-

ness is now rapidly approaching.

SEIZURE OF THE HERZOG.

by British Warships. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

DURBAN, Jan. 7 .- A British warship has brought the German steamer Herzog into this port. It is suspected that she has contratraband of war aboard.

SHIPS HELD UP IN ENGLISH PORTS. Maxims and Food Supplies.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The customs officials have detained as contraband two large guns that were being shipped on a steamer in Millwall Docks. The cases in which the guns were packed had been used for planes. They were consigned to a well-known firm in Christiana, Norway, and had been declared as ironmon-

The customs officials are very busy, the War Office having ordered that all vessels leaving British ports be most carefully searched for contraband. It was recently found that the Boers were supplied with arms and tinned foods that were made in England. On Friday the port of London officials detained a ship that was earrying six Maxim guns and another that had a cargo of biscuits and preserved meats. The captains' explanations of the destination of their vessels were deemed unsatisfactory, and the ships were consequently held. contraband. It was recently found

BOERS CAPTURE KURUMAN.

British Garrison of 120 in Bechuanaland Taken Prisoners. Specia Cable Despatch to Tan SUN. PRETORIA. Jan. 4. via Lorenzo Marques, Jan.

.-Cornet Visser, in a despatch dated Kuru-"We commenced a bombardment of Kuruman

on Monday morning. The fight lasted until 6 P. M. The garrison surrendered, laying down their arms. We took 120 prisoners, including Capts. Bates, Hagte and Hilliard and eight other officers. We captured 70 natives, a number of rifles, revolvers and ammunition. Fifteen British wounded are being attended by us, helped by an English doctor. The horses, oxen and provisions taken have been sent to Pretoria via Vryburg."

Kuruman is in British Bechuanalaud, on the road to Pretoria through Vryburg, and the small garrison that was there when the war started had been holding out against re-peated attacks by the Boers. Their surrender was not unexpected.

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street. Interior office partitions, counters and milita

mander, Cadet W. C. Wood, and others of her crew were killed at the time. Denzell G. A. Venville, mentioned by Admiral Watson as unaccounted for, was an apprentice of the second class on board the Yorktown. He was wounded when captured with Lieut, Gilimore, and was left at Baler when the other prisoners were taken from that place. His next of kin is E. Mash of Sellwood, Ore. Not one of the Yorktown's men who were wounded at the time of their capture is mentioned in the list of those who arrived at Manila, but the despatch indicates that they have been accounted for.

Two men who were among those taken by the insurgents from the Urdanets, and whose names were not in the list of killed of that vessel, are not mentioned as arriving in Manila. They were Benjamin J. Greene, coxswain, whose father, B. J. Greene, resides in Los Angeles, Cal., and George Daniel Powers, apprentice, first class, whose mother, Mrs. M. Bataneue, resides in Oakland, Cal., Another naval prisoner not mentioned in the despatch is William Juraschka, a boatswain's mate of the gunboat Mariveles.

The Navy Department has never received any information as to the fate of Cox-wain William H. Rynders, whose next of kin, his cousin, Mrs. M. H. Myhous, lives in San Francisco, and Seaman Orrison W. Woodbury, lives in Lynn, Mass. They were wounded when captured with Gillmore, but survived. They are not mentioned in Admiral Watson's report. Some of the naval prisoners were retaken by American troons before the general rescue, and it is possible that these were not mentioned by Admiral Watson because he had previously reported their release. In a statement prepared by the Navy Department last Friday it was said that Rynders, Woodbury and Venviously reported their release. In a statement prepared by the Navy Department last Friday it was said that Rynders, woods are reported by Col. Hare and Lieut.-Col. Howse.

The full names and addresses in the United States of the rescued men, who as reported by ORDERED GILLMORE SHOT.

RESCUED NAVAL OFFICER TELLS OF

FILIPINO GENERAL'S CRUELTY.

Beaches Manila Suffering From Starvation and Exposure-Thrilling Story of Experiences of Himself and His Men After Their Belease by a Rebel Lieutenant Who Refused to Carry Out Gen. Tino's Order to Kill All American Prisoners.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. Manila, Jan. 7. — Lieut. Gillmore of the cruiser Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents near Baler on April 12, arrived here last night by boat from Vigan and at once came ashore to visit his sister, who has been in Manila for some time. He was attired in a Spanish uniform when he landed. Naval officers are rejoiced at the escape of Lieut, Gillmore. During most of the time he was in the hands of the rebels he was treated very harshly, and he is thin and weak. He very modestly tells a thrilling story of his adventures. He says that he and his companions were half starved when they were rescued on Dec. 18 on the Abulut River.

In the fight near Baler, where Lieut, Gillmore was captured, four of the landing party which he commanded were killed. These were Dillon, Marcy, McDonald and Nygerd, Three of the men. Winders, Vanville and Woodbury, were wounded. The survivors of the party. who came here with Lieut. Gillmore, and who will land to-day, are Walton, Voudoet, Ellsworth, Edwards, Petersen, Andersen and

After the party were captured they were all taken to San Isidro, where Lieut, Gillmore, who had been wounded in the knee, recovered from the effects of his injury. They were then marched to Vigan, where, under Aguinaldo's orders, they received excellent treatment. When Gen. Tino arrived at Vigan, however, they were treated very harshiy. They were thrown into jail and were held incommunicado for three months. Gen. Tino, who appears to have been a bloodthirsty individual, issued orders condemning to death any natives who were friendly to the Americans.

Lieut. Gillmore wrote five letters to the General asking for food and blankets, and requesting that the prisoners be allowed to take exercise. No attention was paid to these requests for some time, but eventually Gen. Tino visited the prison and promised that the Americans should have what had been asked for. Needless to say the promise was never fulfilled.

On Dec. 5 the prisoners were taken from Bangued, where they had been confined, and they accompanied Gen. Tino's retreating army, which had been defeated by the Americans. When near Lepanto a courier arrived and ordered the rebels back in the direction of Dolores, La Paz and San Juan, over the mountains of Ilocos Norte. They finally reached an unknown river. They were then in a starving condition and their horses were killed for food. The American troops were in close pursuit of the rebels and in the hope of avoiding them the Filipinos marched at night with the aid of torches. This was kept up until Dec. 16, when the source of the Abulut River was reached.

The rebels were unable to proceed any further in a body and Gen. Tino, with 300 soldiers and many Spanish prisoners, disappeared, leaving a heutenant and fifty guards with the American prisoners. Natives were impressed to construct rafts. upon which the party embarked. They drifted down the river a few miles, when they landed

and made a camp for the night. The lieutenant in command of the party told Lieut. Gillmore that he had received orders from Gen. Tipo to kill all the American prisoners, but he said that his conscience for- | twenty-six captured. The American losses bade him to commit murder and he therefore intended to abandon them to look out for

Lieut. Gillmore was greatly rejoiced upor hearing that he and his companions were to be left to shift for themselves, feeling confident that although the odds were greatly against them they would ultimately be able to make their way back to the American lines. He asked the lieutenant to give him two rifles, but the Filipino officer refused the request, think- rived at Southampton yesterday, the condition ing he would be unable to explain the absence of the weapons satisfactorily when he reached

the main body of the rebels Shortly afterward the insurgents withdrew. and the released prisoners again boarded the rafts. The next day, being without food, they landed and made a raid on some houses, securing a quantity of rice and figs. They had absolutely no idea of their locality, but hoped to follow the river to the sea.

On the following day Cols. Hare and Howze, with 140 picked men, were marching up the trail along the river bank. The American troops suddenly dashed round a point and saw the party. The Spaniards, some of whom were on the rafts, resembled insurgents and the troops were about to fire on them. They had, however, recognized that Americans were in the party, and thinking they were prisoners, yelled at them to lie down to escape the fire. Lieut. Gillmore and his American companions shouted back not to fire, that the party were all friends, and in a few minutes they were safe ashore with the troops.

There were thirty-seven rafts in the fletilla when the voyage toward the sea commenced. The men on them were barefooted, ill-clad and starving. In some places where the current was sluggish they were compelled to pole the rafts, which was fatiguing work to men in their condition. In other places they could drift without exertion. They passed through a large number of rapids, and some of the rafts met with disaster, being broken up by striking rocks in the river. Many heroic rescues were made of men who had thus been precipitated into the swift flowing waters.

When the coast was reached only fourteen rafts remained, and the eighty men who had travelled on them were unable to walk. Lieut, Gillmore states that the natives generally, when under the influence of Aguinaldo, were kindly and well behaved, except for occasional hotheads; but there were quite a number of Gen. Tino's class who were brutal. He adds that the general treatment of the Spanish

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The Secretary of the Navy to-day received the following despatch. reporting the arrival in Manila of Lieut. James C. Gillmore and the other naval prisoners recently rescued from the Filipinos.

"MANILA, Jan. 6.-Gillmore, Walton, Vandoit, Ellsworth, Brisolese, Anderson, Peterson and Edwards have arrived. Also Farley, Burke and Herbert of the Urdaneta. Only Venville unaccounted for. He was last seen at Baler.
June 15. Warson." The men named with Gillmore were with

him in the Yorktown's small boat when captured last April at Baler. Farley, Burke and Herbert were attached to the gunboat Urdaneta when that vessel ran aground and was surrounded by insurgents. The Urdaneta's com-

Between New York and Atlantic City via the Pennsylvaria Railroad.

via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Commoncing January 15th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will mangurate a double daily service between New York and Atlantic City on week days on the following solredule. Leave New York, 23d st., 9:55 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Leave New York, Despresses and Cortlands sts., 10:90 A. M., 2:56 P. M., arrive Atlantic City, 1:13 P. M., 5:03 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, 9:05 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Arrive New York, 12:23 P. M., 5:33 P. M. Both of these itains will be equipped with standard Pennsylvania Railroad Coa hes and Pulinan Buffet P arlor Cars. This is not only the best equipped but the most complete service ever maintained between New York and Atlantic City and it adds greatly to the facilities of travel to that most popular resort.—Adv.

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street.
Bank fixtures of wood, marble or bronze.

GEN. GREELY ASSAULTED.

THROWN DOWN THE STEPS OF HIS HOUSE BY A DRUNKEN MAN.

The Assailant Mistook the Greely House for Another and Demanded Admission in Loud and Vile Language-The General Long Unconscious and Severely Injured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .-- Adolphus W. Greely, shief Signal Officer of the Army, was badly in jured to-night in a scuille with a drunken man who tried to force an lentrance to the Greely home, an old-fashtoned house, in a most respectable, but not a modern part of the city, under the impression that it was a questionable resort Gen. Greely was thrown down a flight of stone steps and received a severe scalp wound from which he lost a great deal of blood. He was stunned by the fall and remained unconscious for nearly an hour. A physician dressed the wound and applied restoratives. He found no fracture of the skull and it is not believed that the injury will prove dangerous.

James C. Furnace, who assaulted Gen. Greely, is a resident of Baltimore and is employed as express messenger on the run from that city, via Washington, to Cincinnati. He and a companion, George Murphy, came to Washington to-night to spend their day off. Col. Howze.

The full names and addresses in the United States of the reacued men, who, as reported by Admiral Watson, have arrived in Manila are:
From the Yorktown—Chief Quartermaster William Walton, born in Manham, Germany: no address given and no relatives. Coxawain John Ellsworth, born in Portsmouth, N. H.; no relatives. Lyman Paul Edwards, landsman, born in Peru, Ind. next of kin, I. B. Edwards, father, Mexico, Ind. Paul Vandoit, sailmaker's mate, born in France: next of kin, P. Vandoit, father, San Luis Obispo, Cal. Silvio Brisalese, landsman, born in San Francisco, next of kin, Llcolo Brisalese, father, San Francisco, albert Peterson, apprentice, first class, born in Oakland, Cal., next of kin, Louis Peterson, Oakland, Cal., next of kin, Christiana Anderson, mother, Buffalo.
From the Urdaneta—Edward Burke, ordinary seaman, born in Boston, residence in New York; next of kin, Hannah Moore, aunt, Dorchester, Mass. John James Farley, fireman, first class, born in Newark, N. J.; nextof kin, Mrs. Farley, mother, Newark.

The name of Herbert of the Urdaneta appears in the list of prisoners released sent by Admiral Watson. The only man of that name of the Urdaneta's crew was Samuel Jones Tilden Herbert, an ordinary seaman, who was born in Charles county, Md., and whose next of kin, Richard O. Herbert, a brother, lives in Baltimore. Admiral Watson reported to the Navy Department that Hochert had been killed at the time the Urdaneta went aground. They became very much intoxicated and sough the disreputable part of the city. Through ignorance of the town they went to the neighborhood of Nineteenth and G streets Northwest, one of the quietust and oldest of the resident sections. Furnace and Murphy first rang the bell of 1905 G street, occupied by E. D. King, an aged man. Mr. King responded to the ring and was assailed with vile language by his visitors, who immediately made plain the purpose of their visit. Mr. King sought to correct the error into which they had fallen and to turn them away. but his visitors refused to believe him and entered the house, where their riotous behavior frightened the women of the family very badly. Finally they departed and started

Howse, be full names and addresses in the United

CAVITE CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

Four Americans Killed in Fights With the

Rebels South of Manila.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN

MANELA. Jan. 7.-5:10 P. M.-Preliminary

reconnoissances have been made by Col. Birk-

himer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth

Volunteers and one gun, at Novaleta, by Major

Taggart, with two battalions of the same

regiment, at Perez Das Marinas, and by a de-

tachment of the Fourth Infantry south of

the rebels, and lost three killed, including a

Schwan is working south near Santa Rosa.

Binang, had an engagement with the Filipinos,

in which nine of the enemy were killed and

Remarks That He Doesn't Think the War

Will Last Very Long.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

to England. In an interview he confirmed

the reports of the Boers' misuse of the

SAT ON A BROKEN HYDRANT,

Chilly Job Assigned to One of the Repair

A large fire hydrant in front of a vacant lot in

Elm street just south of Broome street broke

yesterday and the street was flooded for sever-

al blocks. The water reached a depth of about

four inches, and the small boys in the neigh-

borhood made boats of packing boxes that they

found in front of stores and had a great time

SHOT BY HIGHBINDERS,

broke out again in Chinatown last night when

reached the place. Three Highbinders who

were not known to Wong's friends watched

caped.

The dead man belonged to the Hop Sing Society and his murderers were Sucy Sing High-binders. There is a bloody foud between the two societies and the assassins are believed to

two societies and the assassing are believed to be the same two men who have committed two other murders within a fortnight. They shot far more accurately than the ordinary Chinese. Though each fired only one bullet, either would have been fatal.

FIGHT AT A MURDER TRIAL

Two Men Killed and Four Wounded a

Otter Creek, Clay County, Ky.

Lige Lewis and General May were shot and

After January 8 boat for Lackawanna midnight train to Scranton, Binghamton, Syracuse, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicaco Leaves Barciay Street 11:30 P. M. Christopher Street 11:40 P. M. Sleepers open 9 P.M. -Adr.

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street.

Original designs submitted for special work-

San Francisco

were one killed and eleven wounded.

Imus.

captured.

loss was sixty killed.

across G street. J. F. Newbold, a son of Paymaster Newbold of the Army, was passing up the street to cal on Miss Greely. He ascended the steps leading up to the terrace in front of the house, rang and was admitted. Furnace and Murphy followed and began to pull the door bell violently and to express in loud and very vile language the purpose of their visit. Newbold had noticed them as he passed on the street and recognizing their voices prevented the domestic from opening the door, at the same time ordering the men to move away. They refused to go and continued their noisy demonstrations. The uproar finally aroused Gen. Greely, who descended from his study to inquire as to its cause. Newbold informed him of the state of affairs and Gen. Greely also addressed the men from a window. ordering them to depart. Seeing that this had no effect, and to bring to an end the outrage

no effect, and to bring to an end the outrage upon the ears of his family and neighbors, he opened the door and told the men pianly, but without any hostile demonstration, the error under which they were laboring.

When he followed this with a peremptory order to Furnace to get off the place or he would be arrested, the expressman rushed at Gen. Greely and pushed him aerosa the grass of the terrace to the steps, When this point was reached Furnace, who is young and stockity built, hurled the General down the steps. He tell with great force, striking the back of his head on the stone flagging at the foot of the steps. He lay where he fell motionless, and his assailant seemed to gather some sense from the sight. He jumped to the sidewalk and started rapidly away. Newbold and the members of the Greely family went to the assistance of the Greely family went to the assistance of the Greely family went to the house. The Americans were strongly opposed by lieutenant, and twenty wounded. The enemy's Gen. Bates's headquarters are at Imus. Gen. MANUA, Jan. 8 -9 A. M.-It is now learned that the losses inflicted by Col. Birkhimer's force on the rebels in their trenches were 65 killed and 40 wounded. Thirty-five rifles were Gen. Schwan's command, which is now at

carried into the house.

A witness of the affair blew a police whistle A witness of the affair blew a police whistle and the nearest ratroiman, who was four blocks away, hurried to the scene. He attempted to arrest Furnace, but the expressman made a terrific fight and was about to overpower the policeman when a civilian

rested.

Dr. Muncaster was summoned to the Greely house, and for an hour used restoratives without effect in attempting to bring the injured man back to consciousness. He had lost a great deal of blood and it was feared that the skull had been fractured. This proved not to be the LONDON, Jan. 7 .- Gen. Yule, who succeeded to the command of Gen. Symons after the latter had been fatally wounded at Dundee, arof his health having necessitated his return

DRANK ACID IN BROADWAY.

white flag. He said that he was of the opinion that Gen. Buller's best chance was in a flank attack on the Boers north of the Togels River. He did not believe that the war would last very long, as the Boers were running short of supplies. Afterward annexation of the republic was along resulting. The general resulting the state of the supplier was along resulting. -Was Destitute and Desperate. Mrs. Minnie Perkins swallowed the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid in front of the lies was alone possible. The colonists would hear of no other solution.

Herald office last night and then stood and looked in the windows. When the acid began to get in its work she started up Broadway screaming with pain. A crowd followed her to Forty-second street, where Policeman Baxter of the West Thirtieth street station stopped her. She refused to tell him what was the matter with her. A moment later she sank to the pavement unconscious. Baxter called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, but no ambulance came. He sent a call to Believue with better results. At Believue, the woman said that her husband was out of work and that she had been pawning her possessions for the last three weeks to keep the two of them alive. On Saturday her last cent was gone and she and her husband had been dispossessed from their rooms. The woman refused to tell where this was except that it was on the West Side. The acid was taken from her by means of a stomach pump and the surgeons think that she will recover. up Broadway screaming with pain.

FRENZIED MAN IN A CHURCH.

The foreman of the gang declared that some one had maliciously broken the bolts that held the hydrant in place. There were six of these bolts and they were three-quarters of an inch thick and every one was broken. The water had brought up a lot of rubble stuff and had covered the manhole nearest the hydrant with a coating of ice and refuse several inches deep. One man was assigned to the moist job of sitting on the hydrant to hold it down as much as possible and the strain was also relieved by opening other hydrants connected with the same main. After an hour of searching, the manhole was finally discovered and the water was turned off. Throws Himself Over a Gallery Rail, But I Prevented From Falling. During the 8 o'clock mass yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral in Newark, a middleaged man in the north gallery became suddenly erazed and, rushing down the narrow and steep aisle, flung himself over the rail. But for the agility of two men on either side of the aisle he would have fallen upon the heads of children crowding the seats fifteen feet below. children crowding the seats fifteen feet below. The men caught him by the arms and he hung suspended in the air shouting to be released and struggling with all his strength.

It required the exertion of considerable energy by four men to drag him back over the rail. He was then taken home. Meanwhile his shouts had created great excitement among the children, who constituted the greater part of the occupants of the body of the church. The excitement was allayed after the cause had been removed. The name of the frenzied man was withheld by his friends, but assurances were given that he was quietly resting at home. Wong Yuen, a Chinese carpenter, was shot down in his shop and died before the police the policeman pass the carpenter shop. When he was well up the street they entered the shop. One said, "That is the man," pointing to Wong. The other two began shooting and each put a builet into the victim. He made a jump for a closet near at hand and closed the door with a spring lock. The assassins escaped. were given that he was quietly resting at home

KAISER TO VISIT ROME.

Announced That He Will Go There in April and Also Visit Egypt. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, Jan. 8. - The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says it is officially announced that the German Emperor and Empress will visit Rome next April, after which they will go to Egypt on the Imperial yacht Hohenzoilern.

NATIVES ATTACK FRENCH PARTY. London Depot, Ky., Jan. 7.—A report has reached here of a fight yesterday on Otter Creek, Clay county, Ky., in which two men. killed and four others who took part in the fight were wounded. The fight occurred at a schoolhouse on Otter Creek where a murder trial was being tried for the killing of another Jackson's was being tried for the killing of another Jackson. The trial had not progressed very far when a fight began. The court was adjourned immediately.

ALGIERS, Jan. 6 .- Twelve hundred Insala natives attacked the Flamant French scientific expedition on Dec. 22 in the Tidikelt district. The French were reenforced by Spahis and repulsed the natives, fifty of whom were killed and sixty-four captured The Insalans then

Last Train for St. Louis and Cincinnati leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M. via New York Central—Bix Four Route. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light—Ade.

Derby Deak Company, 145 Fulton Street. Letter and document filing, and card index cablTHREATENS SANTO DOMINGO.

French Admiral Instructed to Demand Immediate Reparation.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 8 .- The Standard's Paris correspondent says there is the best authority for stating that Admiral Richard, of the warship Cecille, has been instructed to require of Santo Domingo. immediate and complete reparation for the insult to the French Consul, and strict execution of the Treaty of 1895. The Admiral is to admit of no sort of prograstination, and, if ecessary, to effect a landing.

NO AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGE YET. Sir Thomas Lipton Will Wait Until the Dis-

tant Shore Has Been Tried. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. GLASGOW, Jan. 7.- The statement that Sir Thomas Lipton had rechallenged for the America's cup is premature. Neither Designer Fife of Fairlie nor Designer Watson has been commissioned to design a new challenger. Any decision in the matter will be deferred until the Distant Shore, which Watson is building for C. D. Rose, has been tried with the Shamrock.

SEIZED AN ISLAND IN HAWAIL

Ice Cream Man of Hile Takes Possession of Cocoanut Island and Fortifies It. TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 7 .- News comes from Honolulu that Cocoanut Island, famous for its picturesque sea beach and palm grove, has been seized by C. D. Prindle, an ice cream merchant of Hilo, and claimed by him on squatter sovereignty. The Hawaiian Government lays claim to the island as having been set aside by the monarchy for a quarantine station for Hilo harbor. Minister of Interior Young has notified Fringle to leave, but instead of doing so, the ice cream man has thrown up a fortification within the cocoanut grove and is prepared to defend his claim by

Pringle will appeal his case to Washington and attempt to find some law that will sustain him as squatter. Cocoanut Island is only six or seven acres in extent. It lies close to the shore in Hilo harbor, and at low water bathe a can wade out to it. The cocoanut grove, whi h covers a grassy knoll, is accounted the most beautiful in the islands.

JUST SEE NG KILLED HIM. Brooklyn Newsboy Dies After Witnessing a Trolley Accident.

John McDonald, 18 years old, a newsboy, died in the Kenmore lodging house, 10 Tillary street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning from a nervous shock resulting from witnessing a troiley accident at Concord and Washington streets on Saturday night. John Goff of 77 Gold street was crossing Washington street when a trolley car of the Court street line knocked him down. He sustained a scalp wound. McDonald, who had been suffering from heart disease, saw the accident and believed the man had been run over. He went to the lodging house and informed the night clerk of it. He was very nervous and declined to go to bed. The night clerk subsequently discovered that he was dead in a chair.

WON A RACE AROUND THE HORN. The Ship Tillie E. Starbuck Beats the St.

Francis to the Golden Gate. San Francisco, Jan. 7.—The American snip
Tillie E. Starbuck, which was racing from
Delaware Breakwater with the ship St. Francis,
made the run in the quick time of 131 days.
The St. Francis has not been heard from.
The St. Francis has not been heard from with the source of the structure of the structure

maie.
The American ship E. B. Sutton, which also raced against time with the Starbuck, arrived to-day, 161 days from Philadelphia. She was

TO TIE 'EM TO TREES. Suspicious Characters in `arberth, Pa., May Suffer Hereafter for Lack of a Jail. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.-The people or Narberth, a suburb of this city, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad where many tary of Archbishop Corrigan, was greatly wealthy men live has been subject to such frequent visits of thieves that they have decided to form a vigilance committee. This will to form a vigilance committee. This will be composed of twenty citizens who will be armed and who will patrol streets nightly. They will be divided into watches. Any strangers who are unable to give a good account of themselves will be handcuffed and tied to a tree until morning, as there is no pail in the town, and will then be taken before the Justice of the Peace. Robberies have been frequent in all the towns along the Pennsylvania lines this winter.

GEAR FACTION WINS.

The Present Senator From Iowa Will Prob

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 7 .- John H. Gear will be returned to the United States Senate from Iowa. After a bitter and protracted contest his candidate for Speaker of the House, Dr. D. H. Bown, was nominated last night over W. L. H. Bown, was nominated last night over W. L. Eaton, the Cummins candidate, by a vote of 43 to 38. Six Gear men voted for Eaton, so that Gear has at least 49 out of 81 votes in the House. He was conceded to have 20 to 26 out of 33 Republicans in the Senate. His election is conceded by all sides, though A. B. Cummins, his opponent, has not withdrawn. The senatorial caucus will probably be held on Monday night.

SCRAP IN THE HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, Athlete and Clubman, Locked Up.

A man giving his name and address as "Samuel Moran of 254 West Twelfth street" ganda in Rome when he was 14 years was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court old. When the American College was organyesterday, charged with being drunk and ized in 1859 young McGlynn, who was then a creating a disturbance in the Harlem Opera creating a disturbance in the Harlem Opera. House. Name and address were said to protect a prominent member of the New York Athletic Club. He went into the theatre lobby on Satur my night and when the treasurer refused to sell him a box became abusive. It required three policement to get him out of the theatre, and in the struggle the glass in one of the front doors was smashed. In court the prisoner promised to pay for the damage done and the complaint was not pressed.

TAX BOOKS OPEN TO-DAY.

Increase of Valuation Adds About \$9,000,-000 to the Debt Margin.

The tax books for 1900 will be opened at 10 o'clock this morning for public inspection in all the boroughs of the city. The books will all the boroughs of the city. The books will show a normal increase of about \$90,000,000 in assessed valuation of realty, most of it laid to improvements made in 1850. The books will be open for inspection and correction until May, when the final valuations will be made. The officers of the Department of Taxes and Assessments do not expect any such rush to reduce valuations as there was last year, when there was an extraordinary addition to the real estate valuations. The increased valuation will extend the debt limit about \$9,000,000.

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street. Book cases, leather upholstered Gods and chairs.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REV. DR. M'GLYNN DEAD

HE EXPIRED AT THE RECTORY OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH IN NEWBURG.

Conscious up to Within an Hour of Mic Death-Archbishop Corrigan, Who Had an Appointment to Meet Dr. MoGlynn To-Day, Summoned to His Bedside.

NEWBURG, Jan. 7.-The Rev. Dr. Edward

McGlynn, rector of St. Mary's Church in this city, died at 5:23 o'clock this afternoon. Although probably conscious that to-day would be his last on earth, his heart was in his work, for his anxiety for the interests of the parish was shown in the questions he put to the assistant priests concerning the services they held during the day. Dr. McGlynn's illness began with a severe chill on Tuesday, Nov. 21. The preceding Sunday he was in apparent good health and officiated as usual in his church. The crisis of his sickness came on Thanksgiving Day, when he seemed to realize that the end was not far off and requested the last sacraments, which were administered by his faithful assistant, Father O'Connell. But he rallied and a gradual improvement in his condition was daily perceptible until within the last three or four days. when his attendants noticed a gradual waning of vitality. He suffered from Bright's disease. an abseess of long standing on the inside of the right leg and heart failure. Dr. Charles E. Townsend, his regular physician, assisted by Dr. A. V. Jova, performed an operation on the leg at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This relieved the patient and thereafter he was much brighter. During the night the nurses reported him restless and uneasy, and at about 7 o'clock this morning he had a bad attack of heart failure. The two doctors were immedia ately summoned to his bedside and did what

they could to relieve him. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the physicians were again hurriedly called, but they could do little to revive the patient's weak heart, which was gradually beating slower and lighter. At 5:23 it stopped beating and Dr. McGlynn was dead. He was conscious up to within an hour of his death. Father Dooley says that his mind was as clear up to that time as ever, and that his last words were: "Jesus, have mercy on me." Surrounding the bedside of the dying priest were Fathers O'Connell and Dooley Father Salley, rector of St. Patrick's Church of this city; two sisters from the St. Dominican convent, Mrs. Rose Boyle, the nurse, Mary Boyle, the housekeeper, and Drs. Townsend and Jova. The prayers for the dying were recited and each of the three priests gave him

absolution before he died The Rev. Dr. Burtsell of Kingston, who was summoned by telegraph, reached the rectory just as his friend died. Dr. McGlynn's two nteces, Mary Cecilia and Agnes Whelan, and his nephews, Joseph and Charles Whelan, of 229 Macon street, Brooklyn, and Miss M. E. Smith, their guardian, also reached the city

Smith, their guardian, also reached the city after his death.

Dr. McGlynn came to St. Mary's Church five years ago on New Year's Day. He succeeded Father John Henry, who is now in New York.

Dr. McGlynn died a poor man, his benefactions having kept his purse empty. A joint meeting of the ciergymen and prominent laymen of the two churches here, which was arranged before his death to raise money to iquidate his outstanding obligations, was held at 80 clock to-night in the rectory of St. Patrick's Church, but action was deferred for a few days.

Patrick's Church, but action was deferred for a few days.

Archbishop Corrigan, who had an appointment to call on Dr. McGlynn to-morrow, came to Newburgh to-night in response to a telegram sent at 10 this morning by Father Dooley, who wired that Dr. McGlynn was dying. The Archbishop replied to Father Sally of St. Patrick's Church to meet him at the depot, and he was driven direct to St. Mary's rectory, which was reached in five minutes. Father O'Connell, the assistant to Dr. McGlynn, met the Archbishop at the door and gave him a cordial greeting.

Much interest has been manifested in this race across two oceans. When the vessels sailed it was telegraphed that a wager of \$10,000 had been made on the run of the two ships. It such a wager existed the interested parties here are keeping quiet about it.

The Starbuck is an iron ship while the St. Francis is of wood. The Starbuck has dispelled the tradition of the American merchant marine, for the clipper ships which are rated for fast yovages have all been wooden bottoms. The Starbuck had good weater all the way down to the Horn, but experienced gales and heavy seas off the Cape, and later got some nasty squalls in the Pacific. From the Equator she made good time, coming up in forty days. Capt. Curtis has his family with him, consisting of wife, a daughter and a son, who is first mate.

The American ship E. B. Sutton, which also raced against time with the Starbuck, arrived to the funeral in hand,

"Well, I'm sorry," said the Archbishop.

Wish I had got here sooner."

Well, I'm sorry," said the Archbishop.

Well I'm sorry," said the spone of the dead. He looked sympathetic.

He Archbishop was soon ushered into the presence of the dead. He looked sympathetic.

Well I'm sorry," said the Archbishop.

Well I'm sorry," said the synle in the Archbishop.

Well I'm sorry," said the synle in the Archbishop.

Well I'm sorry," said the Archbishop.

Well I'm sorry," said the synle in the Archbishop was soon ushered into the presence of the dead. He looked sympathetic.

Well I'm sorry," said the Archbishop was soon ushered into the presence of the dead. He looked sympathetic.

Well I'm sorry, said the

arrangements for the funeral in hand. FATHER M'GLYNN'S CAREER,

The Incidents in It Which Made His Name

The first to bring the news of Dr. McGlynn's death to the archiepiscopal house was a Sun

shocked when he heard the news. "Yesterday afternoon," he said, "the Archbishop was called up on the telephone by Father Dooley, who was sent to Newburgh to act as Father McGlynn's curate. Father Dooley reported that Father McGlynn's condition was greatly improved. He thought that Dr. Me-Glynn would be out in a few weeks and would be able to take a trip to the South for the benefit of his health. This afternoon a telegram came for the Archbishop from Father O'Connell, who is Father McGlynn's assistant. The despatch stated that Father McGlynn was very low. The Archbishop was attending a meeting of the trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the message was sent over to him. He came home and told us that he was going to Newburgh, as he wanted to see Father Mc-Glynn before he died. He took the 6:30 train and he will be greatly shocked when he arrives there to find that Father McGlynn is dead.

Edward McGlynn was born in this city in 1837. His parents were natives of County Donegal in Ireland. His birthplace was in Third street between Second and Third avenues. He was one of a family of eleven children. His father was a contractor and became moderately well off. He died when Edward was 10 years old. Edward at the age of 31 entered the College of the City of New York. Archbishop Hughes had been a near friend of the boy's father and caused him to become a student at the College of the Propasenior student at the College of the Propaganda, was made a prefect in the new college ganda, was made a presect in the new conege and acting vice-rector. He was ordained a priest in 1800, and, after passing the proper examinations, received his degree of doctor of divinity from the College of the Propaganda. He at once became the assistant rector of St. Joseph's was Father Farrell, who was widely known for his allegiance to the cause of Ireland and for his patriotism as an American. From St. Joseph's Father McGlynn went successively to St. Bridget's, St. James's, St. Ann's and the Central Fark Free Military Hospital for convalescents. At the close of the war Dr. Cummings, who was the rector of St. Stephen's, asked that Dr. McGlynn be sent to him as an assistant. Dr. Cummings died within a short time and Dr. McGlynn became the rector and held the place for twenty-one years, until he was removed as a consequence of his troubles with his superiors in 1887. Under Father McGlynn's administration the church property increased in value half a million dollars. It was estimated that ten thousard inen, women and children attended the services there every fair Sunday. Dr. McGlynn's salary was \$800 a year. He lived on far less. He had inherited some money, but spent it all as fastas he received it in relieving the distress of the poor of his parish.

The first open friction between Father McGlynn and the higher authorities of his and acting vice-rector. He was ordained a

The first open friction between Father McGlynn and the higher authorities of his

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fultor, Street.
Expansion book cases and cabinets on this system.